

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5583

五十四年五月五日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1886.

五卅

就六十二年六月六日

1000 8 1/2 PER MONTH

26 JUN 5  
THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE HONG KONG  
COLONY

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

June 25, MONGKUT, British steamer, 853, P. H. Loft, Bangkok 18th June. General—YUEN FAT HONG.  
June 25, LA PAROUE, French cruiser, Mequet, Pescadores 23rd June.  
June 25, GALILEY OF LORNE, British steamer, 1,380, P. Pommery, Nagasaki 19th June. Coal—RUSSLE & CO.  
June 25, PEKING, British steamer, 554, Henruman, from Whampoa, General—Simsen & CO.  
June 25, ACHILLES, British steamer, 1,328, C. Anderson, Shanghai 21st June, and Amoy 24th. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
June 25, GLUNGER, British steamer, 1,901, W. E. Duke, London 16th May, and Singapore 19th June. General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

25TH JUNE.

Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.  
Helene, German str., for Tientsin.  
Devonshire, British str., for Seigon.  
P. C. Kao, British str., for Swatow.  
Anjou, German str., for Swatow.  
Bemalda, British str., for Amoy.

### DEPARTURES.

June 25, STRATHLEVEN, British str., for Swatow.  
June 25, INGARDAN, German str., for Seigon.  
June 25, ICENBERG, Amer. ship, for Iloilo.  
June 25, ERYOE, Amer. sch., for New York.  
June 25, EMBALDA, British str., for Amoy.  
June 25, TIMOR, British str., for Yokohama.  
June 25, WIDWOOD, Amer. bark, for Iloilo.  
June 25, OXUS, French str., for Europe.  
June 25, NINGO, British str., for Whampoa.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Mongku, str., from Bangkok—98 Chinese.  
Per Achiles, str., from Shanghai—For Hong Kong—Mr. R. Dady, and 600 Chinese. For Singapore—Mr. Beckan, for London—Mrs. Colman and family, and Miss Dunn.  
Per Glencore, str., from London, &c.—Messrs. Davies and Carpenter, and 135 Chinese from Singapore.  
DEPARTED.  
Per M. M. str., Orus, from Hong Kong—For Singapore—Mr. W. R. Dunlop, for Batavia—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray and servant. For Marsella—Messrs. A. H. Hawlett, Lemaire, Haite, G. M. L. Guimbiestre, J. Dumas, Peterson, J. Macdougal, Duncan Hendry, Platt, and E. Ostermann.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer Mongku reports left Hong Kong on the 13th June, and experienced fresh S.W. monsoon and squally with much rain to Padaria, and from thence to port light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Glencore reports left London on the 16th May, and Singapore on the 19th June. From Singapore to Pulo Sapta strong wind and squally with thunder and rain; thence to port light wind and rain; thence to winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Achiles reports left Shanghai Sunday, June 21st, at 5 a.m., arrived at Amoy on the 23rd, at noon, and left on the 24th at 3:30 p.m. Experienced light Southern winds and the like weather throughout.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.  
(For last Mail's Advice.)

Hydra ..... Hongkong ..... May 6  
Glenelg (a.) ..... Shanghai ..... May 7  
Sardone (a.) ..... Shanghai ..... May 10  
Tolomeus (a.) ..... Shanghai ..... May 11  
Hadrosaurus (a.) ..... Yokohama ..... May 11  
Bellerophon (a.) ..... Shanghai ..... May 13

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corresponding to Date.)

Hightide ..... Cardiff ..... Dec. 29  
Rosina ..... Cardiff ..... Feb. 10  
Frank Pendleton ..... Penarth ..... Mar. 23  
Annie H. Smith ..... Cardiff ..... Mar. 31  
Adolph ..... Hamburg ..... April 1  
Geo. F. Manser ..... Penarth ..... April 16  
Japanes (a.) ..... Antwerp ..... April 18  
Neptunus ..... Penarth ..... April 19  
Endeavour (a.) ..... London via London ..... April 23  
Leander ..... London ..... April 24  
Lycos via Cardiff ..... April 24  
Issue Reed ..... Cardiff ..... April 28  
Monarch ..... New York ..... April 28  
Papa ..... Hamburg ..... May 3  
Dioned (a.) ..... Liverpool ..... May 8  
Marabout ..... Lpool via Cardiff ..... May 11  
Feronia (a.) ..... Hamburg ..... May 11  
River Indus (a.) ..... Penarth ..... May 14  
Hawkin (a.) ..... London via Penarth ..... May 14

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT SILVER LOAN OF 1884 "B."

The INTEREST due 30th June Current on the above LOAN will be paid at the Offices of this Corporation, and after that date, FOR THE HONGKONG AND SWITZERBANKING CORPORATION.  
(Agents Issuing the Loan.)

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 26th June, 1886. [117]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The DIRECTORS of this Company are pleased to inform the Public of Hong Kong that from the 1st July, 1886, further notice the CHARGE per 1,000 Cubic feet will be \$3.50 instead of \$3.50 per Cubic foot. CONSUMERS of over 10,000 Cubic feet per month will receive a Bonus of 10 per cent of the Gas registered by Meter.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager, Hongkong, 18th June, 1886. [114]

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 18th instant until the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager, Hongkong, 16th June, 1886. [116]

PORTELAND CEMENT T. B. WHITE & B. B. O. S. SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO. Hongkong, 14th April 1886. [163]

BONZES.

CHOICE PORCELAIN WARE, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

HAND PAINTED TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS.

CURIOS, FURNITURE, &c. &c.

CASSIMBOY, Opposite City Hall.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sales of their Goods in Hong Kong and China by Messrs. J. R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CONNOR & Sons, Arbroath.

ARNHOJD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, January, 1887. [160]

## INTIMATIONS.

### FOR SALE.

#### ANGLO-BAVARIANA

#### EXPORT PALE ALE.

#### SHAMING and LIGHT, a most refreshing

#### SUMMER DRINK.

#### FIRST CLASS MEDALS.

#### SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

#### GOLD MEDALS.

#### PARIS and VIENNA.

#### Sale Importers—

#### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### Hongkong, 30th May, 1885. [26]

#### KELLY & WALSH

#### HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

#### WINSOR and NEWTON'S ARTISTS' GOODS.

#### A New Stock of Oils, Paints, Water Colors, Oil and Water Colors, Brush Varnish, Mounted Canvases, Prepared Canvases in rolls, &c. &c.

#### FOR AMATEUR PRINTERS.—A small Printing Machine and all accessories for setting up a small Printing Office.

#### A large Assortment of Photo Frames.

#### A Fine Stock of Microscopes and Amber Cigars and Cigarette Holders.

#### Cards and Menus, Maps and Account Books.

#### New Stock of Fancy Stationery.

#### Cabinet Photos of Antiques and Beauties.

#### Small Purses and Mahogany Roller Purses.

#### The Mikado, by Gilbert and Sullivan—Piano forte and Vocal Scores.

#### Cathole Books of Devotion, elegantly bound in limp Calf.

#### Chinese Photo Letters from Khotan.

#### Large Tennis Calendar, 1885.

#### Herbert Spencer's The Man versus the State.

#### Caricature Sketches.—The British Working Man by one who does not believe in him.

#### KELLY & WALSH, HONGKONG. [24]

#### W. BREWER

#### has just received

#### THE MIKADO.

#### Mikado Prints by Brusiloff.

#### Mikado Cards by Brusiloff.

#### Mikado Drawings by Brusiloff.

#### Heavis and Each Song, Pianof.

#### Clytie Waltz, May Osterlo.

#### Bella Italia, Waltz, Strauss.

#### Album of Contralto, Baritone, and Bass Songs.

#### New Vocal Duet Album.

#### Song Folio.

#### The Song Album.

#### A New Metal Frame Piano in Walnut case, by Kirkman, London.

#### Mason and Hamlin Organ.

#### Mason and Hamlin Baby Organ.

#### Sweet Cigar Cigarettes.

#### New Photographic Album.

#### Small Photo Album.

#### W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

#### NEXT DOOR TO HONGKONG HOTEL. [25]

#### TUTORION.

#### MR. WILLIAM SWEETMAN, Teacher

#### of LANGUAGES will be glad to receive

#### PUPILS to learn a fair knowledge of any

#### European Language within three months.

#### Arrangements are now being made to form

#### DAY and EVENING CLASSES.

#### MR. SWEETMAN—undertakes Translations in all European Languages and offers his Services Interpreters.

#### Terms very moderate.

#### Apply to

#### COLLEGE CHAMBERS,

#### Wyndham Street.

#### Hongkong, 30th April, 1885. [108]

#### A FONG PHOTOGRAFHE.

#### STUDIO, 100 HOUSE, LANE,

#### BEHIND NEW ORLEANS BANK,

#### Hongkong.

#### Has a LARGER, CHOSEN, and more COMPLETE

#### COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other

#### in the Empire, the Copies of which are only

#### to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs.

#### H. A. HERBERT

#### Manager, Hongkong Branch.

#### Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [8]

#### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

#### Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

#### BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN

#### AND THE COLONIES.

#### THE BANK receives money on Deposit

#### and Buys Bills of Exchange, Issues

#### Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for

#### Collection, and Agency, Business

#### generally on terms to be had on application.

#### H. A. HERBERT

#### Manager, Hongkong Branch.

#### Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [8]

#### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

#### NOTICE.

#### MR. JOHN DAVEY

#### is authorized to

#### Sign the Name of our FIRM per

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS,  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
AND  
CERATED WATER MAKERS.  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAINTED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributions to the "Editor" and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be confined until communicated.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 26TH, 1886.

In another column we publish some valuable remarks by Dr. Mynors, of Tallow, on the subject of medical education in China. The good accomplished by the various mission hospitals at the treaty, ports and elsewhere is universally acknowledged, but hardly sufficient consideration seems to be given to that important part of their work which consists in the imparting of a medical education to Chinese youths. The foreign hospitals can never be expected to do more, in a direct way, than merely touch the fringe of the immense mass of suffering and disease which exists amongst the three hundred million subjects of the Chinese Emperor, but by training up native doctors according to the principles of Western science they will gradually revolutionise the ancient medical system of the empire and induce a movement which in course of time will have the effect of rendering the assistance of the genuine healing art as readily accessible in every remote village of China as the services of quacks and charlatans now are. That is a long way to go, and the present is but the day of small things. The work has hitherto been carried on, from the necessities of the case, in a disjointed and irregular manner, and the standard attained by the students has not been very high. At nearly all the mission hospitals instruction is given to the native assistants either in the general principles of medicine or some special branch of it, but the general idea has been, if we mistake not, that the men thus educated should confine themselves to the treatment of simple ailments and send all serious cases to the foreign doctors; for the probability is that they will try to establish a practice for themselves in or near the town where the hospital with which they have been connected is situated. But the time has arrived, we think, when an effort should be made to place medical education in China on a better basis. Dr. Mynors seems to entertain a hope that the Chinese Government may shortly set fit to establish a medical college, and certain it is that foreign medicine is no longer regarded with the animosity and official disfavour and contempt which it met with in the early days of foreign intercourse. European doctors have been engaged to attend on the soldiers wounded in the late war, both in Kwangtung and Formosa. They were dispatched rather late in the day, it is true, but the fact of their engagement at all is full of promise for the future. But in the meantime, whatever step the Chinese Government may take, it will be far from fulfilling the needs of the situation, and abundant room will remain for the exercise of private effort in the same direction. To supply three hundred millions of people with doctors will task the energies of the government and of philanthropists for many decades, if not centuries, to come. In this work Hongkong might well bear a hand. Even in the city of Victoria itself, where Europeans and Chinese are brought more closely into contact than anywhere else, what has been done to place foreign medical skill within reach of the native population? The European doctors, like their colleagues elsewhere, are always ready to give their assistance in charity cases, but in cases not coming under that description they are compelled to pay their ordinary fees, which are beyond the means of the majority of the Chinese population. It must be granted that the Chinese seldom evince any desire to apply to foreign doctors, except in cases similar to the generality of those received into the mission hospitals, where all the resources of the native quack as well as of the patient's purse have been exhausted; but what little inclination there is in this direction is discouraged by the cause stated. As an instance we may mention the case of a Chinaman of liberal ideas but not of opulent means, who engaged a European doctor to attend upon his wife in her confinement. The sensation of such a man on receiving a bill for \$100, a small fortune to him, may be better imagined than described. What is wanted in Hongkong and at all the treaty ports is a class of trained in foreign medicine and surgery to be able to do the work of general practitioners and whose scale of fees would render their services generally available to the Chinese population. If such a class of men were established at Hongkong and the treaty ports they would gradually extend into the interior, until in the course of time a practitioner skilled in modern medicine and surgery might be found in every part of the empire. Dr. Mynors has endeavoured to bring about the establishment of something in the nature of a medical board to grant diplomas to native

students, and his efforts seem in a fair way to prove successful. This master might advantageously be taken up in Hongkong and something of an official character given to the certificates. A medical school might possibly be established in connection with the new Charitable Hospital and the Central School, the pupils devoting a portion of their time to general education and the remainder to anatomy and physiology until they were sufficiently advanced to enter upon the study of the subjects mentioned by Dr. Mynors as forming the second year's work of his pupils; or a special class might be established in the Central School with the object of preparing boys for medical careers, whence they might pass to the practical study of the profession in the hospital, prepared to profit to the utmost by the advantages which would thus be placed within their reach. As Sir George Bowen said with reference to education generally at the distribution of prizes at the General School, this would be most legitimate mode of extending British influence throughout the neighbouring continent. But the work is one to be entered on in no spirit of self-aggrandisement, either national or personal, but out of pure love for humanity and a deep sympathy with its weakness and sufferings.

We would direct the attention of the responsible authority to the letter of our correspondent "Caine-road" published in another column. While conceding the principle that the enjoyments and social or religious observances of the natives ought to be interfered with as little as possible, it must still be allowed that there is reason in all things, and that to keep up tom-tomming and gong-beating throughout the whole of the night goes beyond what is reasonable. The effect on invalids of the long continued noise and consequent loss of sleep must necessarily be serious, and according to our correspondent the annoyance is to be kept up for a number of nights in succession. Where communities differing so widely in their ideas as Europeans and Chinese are brought into contact the exercise of a good deal of forbearance and of the give and take principle is required if amicable feelings are to be maintained. The residents of that part of the town affected by the noise alluded to would no doubt be willing to put up with it for a limited number of hours without grumbling, say up to eleven o'clock, or even to midnight, but when they find it impossible to get any sleep throughout the entire night owing to the disturbance it is only natural they should complain. If the Registrar-General, or the Superintendent of Police, or the officer responsible for the granting of the licence, whoever he may be, could effect a compromise and have the noise stopped at a more reasonable hour than at present he would, in legal phrase, only be doing justice between the parties, i.e., those who make the noise and those who want to go to sleep. The latter are certainly deserving of some consideration in the matter.

Mr. Bowlett, H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton, left for home by the French mail yesterday morning.

The French cruiser *Le Perouse*, Captain Miquet, from Pescadores 23rd June, arrived here yesterday.

The British steamer *Narrows* came round from Madras docks yesterday. To-day the British steamer *Tivoli* leaves the Comptopolitan dock.

Among the passengers by the Messengers Marquises of Orea, who left here yesterday for Macassar, we notice the name of Mr. Leandro, the ex-Minister to Hué.

M. Le Comte de Kergardou, formerly Resident at Hué, and afterwards appointed French Consul at Bangkok, arrived at Singapore from Marseilles by the H.M. steamer *Perle*.

The M. C. Co. mail steamer *Perle* picked up at sea the chief mate of the *Spica Hall*, who reported that his vessel had foundered in a sand cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. The mate was landed at Colombo.

H.M.S. *Mysore*, Commander Hoskyn, has arrived at Singapore from Colombo; s/route to the Australian squadron, where she is to reinforce the squadron under Admiral Tryon. The *Mysore* was till recently attached to the Mediterranean squadron under Admiral Lord John Hay.

Amher Khan is still at large, but it is believed he is hovering about Wong-ki-choeng, as some traces were found yesterday which led to the conclusion that he is lurking there. There is to be a grand hunt for him this morning. Mr. Madox continues to be in a weak state, and the doctor has not yet been extracted.

The *Armen* and *Argo Gosses* says that H.M.S. *Sphinx*, Commodore Malins, and two other vessels of the Mediterranean squadron are making this way to reinforce the China squadron. As Commodore Morant is already stationed at Hongkong, the *Straits Times* expects Commodore Malins will be stationed at Singapore.

The steamer *Clavor* had a somewhat chequered career. Originally coming out as the property of Mr. Alfred Holt, she passed into the hands of Captain Eoss, who placed her on the Borneo line, and was afterwards bought by Captain Lingard. She has just been sold to Captain L. Bidder for \$100,000, who has put her under the French flag.—*Straits Times*.

A despatch is published in the *Ceylon Gazette* from the Secretary of State, informing the Governor that the Laws of Court have, at Earl Derby's suggestion, kindly consented to exempt successful candidates for Cadetships in the three services of the Royal Navy, Hongkong, and the Straits Settlements, from the examination for the Bar, an exemption which is already granted in the case of the Indian Civil Service and in other cases.

On Monday a coolie named Lieng Afun was attacked by a log of men, and a party of natives, at the junction of the Pingo West and Gung-tung-road, when he fell, and the log fell upon him, causing such bodily injuries that he died in the Tung Wah Hospital, whether he was removed, about 24 hours afterwards. An inquest was held on the body yesterday morning at the Mortuary, at which the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The steamer *Glencoe* brought on to Singapore a shipwrecked Arab who was picked up in the Gulf of Aden. Captain Duke stated that on the 1st instant, when steaming down the Gulf through a rough sea, a man was seen clinging to the steamer, and was picked up by the steamer. The man was in a state of delirium, and was delirious, and it was difficult to understand him. He was found to be a native of the steamer, and the steamer was his. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. The steamer, when interrogated, said that he had been paid a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when gas was burned all over the house. Convinced that there must be some error, he called for an explanation, and this was just soon furnished. It was then stated that he had been paid 17 1/2 dls., and that the steamer was in command of steamers, and 7 or 8 years in command of these steamers. At the time the ship struck, we were allowing for a current of 14 setting to the N.E. Before that we had allowed 14 knots and still the ship was ahead of her position at noon. We saw land from the boat deck, and the ship struck. The distance run from our deck to the land was 12 miles. The steamer was then 12 miles from the land, and the steamer was in us. Great was his indignation when he was told that he must have cheated him out of his passage money. He was placed in a boat, and was taken to the steamer, and was given a demand for 23 1/4 dls., being a higher charge than he had ever had to pay when

## DISASTEROUS FLOODS IN CANTON.

shed was the amount of damages. He thought on the evidence of Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Whitehead, he had established that on the 12th March 1888 there were no bonds on offer for delivery at that time, but those offered by Mr. Whitehead at two per cent. premium, Mr. Gubbay had distinctly told them there were no shares on the market.

The Attorney-General challenged the correctness of this statement, and His Lordship referred to his note.

Mr. Francis. It is an important and a useless interruption, and it is a thing which the Attorney-General is constantly doing.

His Lordship.—You might have commented on the matter a very different way, Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis.—It is very annoying, and the Attorney-General does it on purpose.

His Lordship.—It may be annoying, Mr. Francis, but I do not think you are justified in saying it is done on purpose.

Mr. Francis.—He does not pay attention to what goes on, and he catches one half of the sentence, and jumps up without knowing what he is talking about.

His Lordship.—I think you might make your observations in a more regular manner.

The Attorney-General made some remark which was inaudible.

Mr. Francis then resumed his address to the court on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that there were no means open of fulfilling this contract on the 12th March excepting by the offer of Mr. Whitehead to sell them at two per cent. premium, and the difference between that and the price paid was the measure of the damage. Mr. Francis had a smaller number to sell at one per cent. discount, but they were not in the colony, and consequently could not deliver them in time.

As to the Chinese seller, there was no evidence as to the quantity he had to dispose of nor whether he had in the colony and could supply them in time for that contract. He was a Canton man, and the probability was that the bonds were at Canton, and could not be sent down for a day or two.

The plaintiff was not bound to sell, and could not be compelled to do so.

Mr. Francis.—He was entitled to refuse to accept anything less than the 90 he had bargained for, and if he had been offered 80, he was entitled to refuse to accept them.

As to the legal point of whether Mr. Smith was bound to have accepted the 80 bonds tendered, Mr. Francis argued he had no right to do so.

His Lordship said he would look over the authorities.

## POLICE COURT.

June 25th.

BEFORE MR. E. MACKEN.

ALLEGED INDECENT PUBLICATION.—Wong Ts Kwal was brought up on a warrant charged that he as printer and publisher of the Chinese newspaper *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, published at 39, Gough-street, in this colony, did unlawfully print and publish in the issue of that paper of that month, certain indecent and obscene articles.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. A. Stokoe, stated the nature of the charge, and also wished to add another charge against the prisoner—an offence against Ord. 2 of 1842, that he printed and published the said paper without having filed the necessary declarations at the Magistracy.

Wong Ts Kwal, the clerk and interpreter in the Bowring's General Office, stated that he knew the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* was supplied regularly to the English officers.

The issue of the 14th inst. contained on its front page an obscene and indecent article, of which he had made a translation. He stated the translation which he produced was a correct one. The defendant was printer and publisher of *Tsun Wan Yat Po*. He told witness so himself when he gave the same about one or two days previously. He was seen by Mr. Lockhart. On that occasion the defendant said he was in the colony since the 9th May, and had commenced his act as publisher of this paper since that date in the same position as Dr. Wong Tsoo formerly was.

The defendant asked which was the indecent article in question, and upon the witness pointing it out he said—There is nothing indecent in it. Snow birds are not common in Chinese newspapers, and I put in the same, what is true, and what I hear. The crime mentioned in the article is recognised in China, and is punishable by law. There is nothing indecent in the writing of the paragraph.

The defendant said he had made a declaration to the Magistracy, and he kept a copy of the declarations of printers and publishers of newspapers, and had searched the register that day to see if the *Tsun Wan Yat Po* was registered, and he found that no declaration had been filed by the defendant, but there had been one filed by Wong Tsoo. This declaration was required by Ordinance 2 of 1842. The place of publication given was 15, Gough-street.

The defendant said Wong Tsoo had left the colony, and another man named Chang had been engaged, but as he had come to no defendant was simply acting for him.

His Worship said he would read the article, and he remanded the case to Saturday.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

THE WONG-NG-CHENG-HOON.—Cheung Lai-shing, gardener, was before the court, on remand, on the charge of having wilfully and maliciously killed one Su Au-fai at Wong-Nei-shing, on the 21st June, 1887.

P. S. S. K. No. 123, said that on the 9th June, at 5 p.m., the prisoner, who had been brought to No. 2 Station by P.C. 210, the prisoner, who was present, and witness, cautioned the prisoner, and told him what he was charged with. Witness told the prisoner that he need not say anything unless he chose, and that what he did say could be used against him. He said that the deceased had committed adultery with his wife, and that he had a son, and a fight with him, and he had given him five blows on his back, and that he then fell down.

Chan Kwei Yen, Hawk's interpreter to the court, said he was acquainted with the Hawk's custom of cutting off a man's queue as the deceased's queue had been removed. It was done with the intent of the deceased being followed with the intent of the officer. If the queue was cut off, it would not signify that the deceased's death had been intended in the first instance.

The prisoner, having duly cautioned, elected to reserve his defence, and was committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court.

POCKET PICKING.—Yung Pak Full, was sentenced to three months hard labour, for picking the pocket of a coolie named Chiu, and stealing three pence.

The complainant was in the middle of a crowd on the Chinese Recreation Ground, when the defendant picked his pocket. He was seized at once, but succeeded in passing the plunder over to a confederate.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

NIGHT DISTURBANCES.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

SIR.—Can you tell me why it is the police do not put a stop to the frightfully discordant, disturbing, and irritating noise (noises) (a word hardly descriptive enough) made three or four times a year in the Hollywood-road José House? Last night there was about 2 a.m. and I was kept up incessantly until about 4 a.m., and I am told this will continue for four nights longer. On, horro!

Surely a license is not granted for such a disturbance to be made for five nights! The use of gongs and tootons should be entirely prohibited, but even this great advantage, daily experience prompts me to repeat what I have already said, as to the necessity of the removal of anyone connected with the hospital or its school. I must now proceed to describe in more detail the method of teaching proposed, and in lion of letters, at present adopted by me. With a portion of the school, Chinese and Amoy, and all other nations, can devote to study what I have learned, my pupils have thrown themselves into their work with the greatest zeal and energy. Coming to my house from 7 in the morning until the same hours at night, with but one hour's interval for dinner, a good deal of ground is covered, and therefore well able to explain his relative value of the career he was entering. I allude to Mr. L. H. Ba, a number of the Chinese students.

As far as English and the elements of an ordinary general education are concerned, these boys certainly reflect credit on the care which has been expended on their tuition, but even with this great advantage, daily experience prompts me to repeat what I have already said, as to the necessity of the removal of anyone connected with the hospital or its school.

I need scarcely say that nothing but the purest and their own best efforts brought about the selection of these young men, who until the moment of their arrival were perfectly unknown to anyone connected with the hospital or its school. I must now proceed to describe in more detail the method of teaching proposed, and in lion of letters, at present adopted by me. With a portion of the school, Chinese and Amoy, and all other nations, can devote to study what I have learned, my pupils have thrown themselves into their work with the greatest zeal and energy.

Coming to my house from 7 in the morning until the same hours at night, with but one hour's interval for dinner, a good deal of ground is covered, and therefore well able to explain his relative value of the career he was entering. I allude to Mr. L. H. Ba, a number of the Chinese students.

As far as English and the elements of an ordinary general education are concerned, these boys certainly reflect credit on the care which has been expended on their tuition, but even with this great advantage, daily experience prompts me to repeat what I have already said, as to the necessity of the removal of anyone connected with the hospital or its school.

It was impossible to get any sleep between 11 p.m. last night and 5 a.m. this morning, and I am sure my neighbours will bear me out in this statement.

If the nuisance is a licensed one, then I suppose it will be necessary to petition the Governor to have the house at once cancelled.—Yours, &c.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1888.

A. Milpits' obituary notice referred to a deceased citizen as having "rested in a happier home." The widow is about bringing a libel suit. These Milpits' women are too sensitive for anything.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Electra (str.)	Nagel	Hongkong	Siemens & Co.	On 2nd July, at 4 P.M.
LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Anson (str.)	E. H. Murray	Hongkong	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.	
LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Achilles (str.)	Anderson	Hongkong	On 2nd July, at 4 P.M.	
LONDON & VIA SUEZ CANAL.	Odina	Medivver	Hongkong	On 2nd inst., at 4 P.M.	
TRISTE, &c.	Berenice (str.)	G. B. Yeroma	Hongkong	On 24th inst., at Noon	
SAN FRANCISCO	City of Rio (str.)	No-cross	Hongkong	On 3rd inst., at 3 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C.	Highland Light	Dodd	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	Naunino	Hogart	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA AND HIROGO	Peacock	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Adonis (str.)	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Brionides (str.)	Adams	Hongkong	On 7th July, at 3 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Kaskar (str.)	Adams	Hongkong	On 2nd inst., at 3 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Monzal (str.)	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Hongkong	On 5th July, at Daylight	
SHANGHAI	Phebo (str.)	Monzal	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
SHANGHAI	Kaisar-Hind (str.)	Peacock	Hongkong	Quick despatch.	
SHANGHAI	Gloucester (str.)	Peacock	Hongkong	On about 29th inst.	
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW	Antonia (str.)	Peacock	Hongkong	On 28th inst., at 9 A.M.	
AMOY	Hamlin	Peacock	Hongkong	To-morrow, at 9 P.M.	
AMOY	Orcello	Peacock	Hongkong	To-morrow, at Noon	

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR AMOY.
-----------

"CAMBODIA"
------------

Captain Orsile, will be despatched as above
---

TO-MORROW, the 27th instant, at Noon.
---------------------------------------

For Freight or Passage apply to
---------------------------------

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.
------------------------

Hongkong, 24th June, 1888.
----------------------------

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.
------------------------------

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
-----------------------------------

"ADOWA"
---------

will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 27th June, at THREE P.M.
--

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
----------------------------

Hongkong, 20th June, 1888.
----------------------------

U. S. MAIL LINE.
------------------

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
---------------------------------

THROUGH TO NEW YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
---

THE U. S. M. S. Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
--

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 25th June.

## EXPORT CARGOES.

For steamship "Nestor," sailed on the 15th June.—For London—20,220 lbs. copper, 334,028 lbs. tin, 1,112 lbs. tin cans, 1,000 lbs. denoted orange boxes, 1,000 lbs. denoted blue boxes, 1,000 lbs. like 35 packages Chinaware, 1,000 lbs. New York—150 half-hundredths, 1,000 lbs. South America—2,064 packages tea, 1,000 lbs. From Manila—1,100 lbs. hemp, and 20 cases cigars.

For steamship "Nestor," sailed on the 25th June.

For Contingent—150 bales silk, 28 bales waste silk, 21 cases silk, 500 boxes tea, and 901 packages sundries. For London—6,033 packages tea, 800 bales hemp, and 160 packages sundries.

## OPUM.

Quotations are—

Malwa (New) ... \$350 per pdl, free of alls.

Malwa (Old) ... \$350 to \$350 per pdl, free of alls.

Pata (New) ... \$320 to \$340 per pdl.

Pata (Old) ... \$320 to \$324 per pdl.

Banana (Old) ... \$40.

## EXCHANGE.

On London—Tales, 36/1.

Bank Bills, on demand, 36/1.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 36/1.

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 36/1.

Credits, at 4 months' sight, 36/1.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 36/1.

... sight, 36/1.

On PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand, 4/4.

Credits, 60 days' sight, 4/4.

On BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer, 22/4.

Bank on Demand, 22/4.

On CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer, 22/4.

Bank on Demand, 22/4.

On SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight, 7/3.

Private, 60 days' sight, 7/3.

Shares—Further sales are reported at 567 per share.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—158 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—

87 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

China Fico Insurance Company's Shares—372 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Doo Company's Shares—369 per cent. premium.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$324 per share.

Hongkong Fico Insurance Company's Shares—834 per share.

China Fico Insurance Company's Shares—372 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Doo Company's Shares—369 per cent. premium.

On David Corsair—

Merchant Navy—

Long Flax—

ARNOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

London, May 1867.

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. T. P. A. G. N. D. "MONGPOLE" & CO. "MONGPOLE" (DRY) C. A. E. L. O. W. I. T. Z. & C. Sole Agents: Henderson & Co., Reins, Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [240]

## FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHERRY—SACCOMONI & CO., and Light Dry, Bottled by Sir Frank Pilkington, London. GUINNESS'S EXTRA PIL & QTS. Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT CO. BASS & CO., PIL & QTS. Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT CO. BEER—LAGER "KRONENBOCK" to 1,000 lbs. SCALDS—Tin, 100 lbs. PINTS (New) ... \$320 to \$324 per cent. BEANS (New) ... \$320 to \$324 per cent. BANANAS (Old) ... \$40.

MACHINERY—DRILLING, PLANNING, LATHE, &amp;c., LONDON, 1881. PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES—Goollast, Wall &amp; Co., Liverpool. WHISKY—ISLAY BLEND, R. O. SPECIAL—LAGAVULIN, Bottled by MACLEAN &amp; CO., GLASGOW. EAU DE COLOGNE—BOTTLED by JOHANN MARIA FARINA.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; CO., Bank Buildings, Agents for China, Hongkong, 26th May, 1881. [120]

## FOR SALE.

C. H. A. S. H. E. L. D. S. I. E. C. K. S. CHAMPAGNE 1850, WITH SEAL \$10 per case of 1 dozen quarts. 20 for case of 2 dozen quarts. GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEVIOILLE, 22, por case of 1 dozen quarts. CHATEAU LAURE, por case of 1 dozen quarts. PONTEIT CANET, por case of 1 dozen quarts. PALMER MARGUERITE, 1875, por case of 1 dozen quarts. 89.60 per case of 2 dozen quarts.

## LOMBERT.

25, por case of 1 dozen quarts. 56, por case of 2 dozen pints. ALSO—

CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS—

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1881. [18]

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [308]

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.

By Dr. DEAN.

With many Additions, Corrections,

and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

DEAR—

Paper Wrappers. [510]

Nestly Bound. [309]

Apply at the Daily Press Office.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

AND E. TENNENT, ALES and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR—

Merchant Navy—

Long Flax—

ARNOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

London, 11th May, 1867. [19]

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE CHINE OVERLAND TRADE REPORT for the Year 1881.

With many Additions, Corrections,

and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

DEAR—

Paper Wrappers. [510]

Nestly Bound. [309]

Apply at the Daily Press Office.

MAP OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

T. A. G. L. A. R. AND COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, ETC., ETC.

BROWN &amp; JORDAN, LTD., UNDER-TAKERS.

MOUNTING STATIONERY, &amp;c.

MONUMENTS—ELECTRIC.

6. QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [123]

£1 TO £1 of either sex, in their localities, at work for us. New business will meet with wondrous success. Any one can do the work. Capital not required. We will start you out. Capital not required. Tutors, particularly adapted to the Chinese, will be given to those who have the ability to learn. All the time given to the Chinese, will be given to the English, with the days on which they fall. Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &amp;c. The Hongkong Post Guide for 1885. Arrivals and Departures of Mails at and from London and Hongkong.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL AND CHINESE TRADES, and Charges adopted by the Chinese Government of Hongkong, Shanghai, and elsewhere.

Hongkong Chair, Jirinckha, and Boat Hire.

THIS IS THE NEW SCALE OF HONGKONG STA-DUNIES, WHICH WILL SHORTLY COME INTO OPERATION, ALSO TABLES OF COURT FEES, NOTWITHSTANDING PUBLISHED.

THE APPENDIX IS OF GREAT USE.

FOR HONGKONG TRADES.

TIENTHAN, 1853.

... and all others not abrogated.

France, Tienthan, 1853.

Convention, 1860.

United States, Tienthan, 1863.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1860.

German, 1861.

Falkland, 1850.

Banda, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN.

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

TREATIES WITH SINGAPORE.

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA.

CHINESE TARIFFS.

Chinese.

Siamese.

Japanese.

Corean.

ITALIAN.

LAW.

TIENTHAN.

TIENTHAN.